Hudson River School and Emerson & Thoreau (pg.316) – The HRS was the first great school of American painters. Emersion and Thoreau were some famous painters who painted scenes of nature. The institution and they were important because they emphasized that nature was more important than civilization (paintings); also an example of romanticism influence.

James Fenimore Cooper (pgs. 316-317) – first great American novelist who created works about mainly American wilderness; he had lived in central NY and maintained a relationship to nature. Importance was that he helped pave the ways for some other popular novelists that spread romanticism; also he helped make considerable progress in establishing a distinctive American literature.

Herman Melville (pg.317) – An exception to the unleashing of human emotions in an optimistic way, one of his most important novels was *Moby Dick*. Importance was that he was similar to Edgar Allen Poe who also created sad stories and that in *Moby Dick*, portrayed the human spirit as a troubled, often self-destructive force.

Southern Romanticism (pg.318) – included Beverly Tucker, William Alexander Caruthers, William Gilmore Simms, Joseph G. Baldwin, etc. They had created stories of historical romances or romantic eulogies of the plantation system from first the upper South to the lower South. Simms’s works had expressed a broad nationalism based on his regional background; eventually became a defender of southern institutions. Another group had created works that were more broadly American than about the glory of southern institutions. (Importance was last three sentences).

Transcendentalism (pg.318) – a theory that every person’s goal should be liberation from the confines of “understanding” and the cultivation of “reason” – that they should “transcend” the limits of intellect and allow the emotions, the soul; to create an “original relation to the universe”; self-reliance; two strong figures of this was Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. Importance was that this was one of the most outstanding expressions of the romantic impulse in America.

Brook Farm (pg.319) – One famous experiment in communal living, leader was transcendentalist George Ripley established as an experimental community in West Roxbury, MA, 1841. Importance of this institution was the attempt of a utopia-a perfect world; also was impossible, there were occurring flaws from Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Margaret Fuller (pg.320) – a leading transcendentalist and a close associate of Emerson. Importance was that she was the most responsible in drawing issues of gender into individual liberation. Also basically the Oneida Community (led by John Humphrey Noyes) and the Shakers (founded by “Mother” Ann Lee) had redefined gender roles in their own way.

The Mormons (pg.322) – created by the efforts of Joseph Smith and his book in 1830 – the book of Mormon, where they were not well received in America, had immigrated west with his successor Brigham Young. Importance was that they too were believed in a trenscendalist view but had a different view about individual liberty, was different and so was the role of men and women.

“Burned-Over District” (pg.323) – towns along the Erie Canal, a region prone to religious awakenings. Importance was that this was an example of how big romanticism was in America.

Temperance movement (pg.324) – movement to stop the consumption of alcohol. Importance was that the problem about alcohol had escalated dangerously, it was a major problem and so the reformers reformed people about drinking.

Phrenology (pg.325) - the theory that the shape of skull formed where the strengths of different faculties were. Importance was that this had really no scientific value but to many Americans at the time – and important “vehicle” for improving society.

Discovery of contagion (pg.326) – founded by Oliver Wendell Holmes’ discovery of that a type of fever could be spread from one person to another. Importance was that this was a huge development for medical science.

Horace Mann (pg.326) – 1st secretary of the MA Board of Education, established in 1837. Importance was he changed education in MA for the better through his reforms. Also because of the spark for education, the Benevolent Empire had formed, that was something very uncommon back then.

The Asylum Movement (pg.327) – the creation of “asylums” for criminals and the mentally ill (Dorothea Dix had eventually created institutions for just the mentally ill to separate them from criminals). The importance of the creations of the asylums so that they could potentially rehabilitate the inmates and make them fit with the rest of society (however that failed).

Seneca Falls Convention (pg.329) – led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, where they had created a “Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions”. Was a major convention that had wanted women’s rights to be the same as men, but progression was very slow.

American Colonization Society (pg.330) – a society that wanted to return the slaves back to Africa; without challenging slavery. Importance was the failure of it – that the slaves had liked it here then there.

William Lloyd Garrison (pg.330) – a MA born abolitionist, a rather radical one who formed the American Antislavery Society. Importance was that he managed to receive supporters from reformers (mostly the North) and that he was basically one side of the abolitionists, moderates and the radicals (this one).

Frederick Douglass (pg.332) – a MY born slave, later escaped to MA and has become a famous abolitionist in the North. Importance was that he was a black, so they obviously want to stop slavery, also was part of the other side, the radicals and the moderates (this one).

The *Amistad* Case (pg.336) – where a Spanish slave vessel was overtaken by the slaves and tried to return to Africa, but was seized by the U.S. Navy. Importance was the outcome, they were returned and the case that had followed, *Prigg* v. *Pennsylvania* (1842), which placed a limitation upon the state officials in the aid of runaway slaves, but also abolished slavery in some territories.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (pg. 336) – a black women who had created a lot of stories that were popular in the North (a lesson to be learned, a woman in distress). Importance was that she created *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, which was a bestseller and got through an antislavery message.